## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BESNETT.

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JOH PRINTING executed with nections, cheapmen, and ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

Volume XIX..... No. 104. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BEGADWAY THEATRE. Broadway-FAINT HEART BOWFRY THEATRB, Howery Paustus Machers. NIBLO S, Broadway-PLOPEMENT-GREEN MONSTER.

NATIONAL TREATRE, Chatham street-Magic WELL WALLACK'S THEATHE, Breadway-Belle's STRATA-

ANERICAN MUSEUM-Aftersoon-THE PAIRY LIGHT GUARD-TUS PARTITION SUIT-Evening-RAPPARLLE. CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad way-Ethiopian Melodies by Christy's Minstalls.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway ETHIOFIAS BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

New York, Ihursday, June 15, 1854.

The New York Heraid has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Europe or America. The Daily Heraad circulates nearly sixly thousan

The Weekly editions-published on Saturday and Sunday-reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand sheets

The aggregate issue of the HERALD establ'shment is about four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over

twenty millions of sheets per annum.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY. In the Serate yesterday it was announced that the friends of the Homestead bill intend to make that subject the order of the day until disposed of The House resolution, providing for an adjournment of Congress "on the 14th of July," was taken up, and on the motion to amend by substituting "from July 17 to October 16," a debate sprung up as to whether or not members were entitled to mileage and per diem during the recess. The way having been pointed out by which these two important items could be secured, the resolution, as amended, was adopted by a vote of twenty-five to sixteen. It will be seen that the Senate has taken the initiative in the pay and mileage "shave," thus relieving the members of the House from that responsibility. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the House will concur in the proposition for a recess. An effort was made to inducthe Senate to commence business at eleven o'clock

in the fereucon, but without success. The House went into committee at an early hour on the General Appropriation bill. The discussion presents a curious melange of odds and ends, embracing the Cuban question, the European war, pure water for the District of Columbia, ancient Roman history, temperance, the rights of neutrals, personal explanations, the Pacific Railroad, &c., but not a word about the appropriations not one

Our despatch from the national capital furnishes some important intelligence relative to the course which the Senate will probably pursue on the fishery and commercial reciprocity treaty between our government and the British North American project in an editorial article.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY. The street cleaning contract created quite a stir in the Board of Aldermen again last evening. A communication from B. McCafferty, a contractor, complaining of the manner in which contracts are given out, was read, and a resolution of Alderman Blant, calling upon Mr. Glazier, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to resign, was offered in connection with that communication. The statement of McCafferty was referred to a committee, and the relaid upon the table. A petition against driving cartle through the streets, and another in favor of d ; voting a water front on this island for a public bathing place, were received and referred. Other mat. ters of a miscellaneous nature were disposed of, and

the Board adjourned to the first Monday in July. In the Board of Councilmen a petition from John N. Genin, offering to keep the streets of the Sixteenth ward in a cleanly condition without company sation, the corporation merely paying the expeases incurred, was presented and laid on the table. Our readers are referred to the remarks of Mr. Kennedy on the subject, which may be found in the report of the proceedings. There can be no doubt as to the fitness of this gentlemen to represent the body of which he is a member. The expressions employed by him in rebuking the "impudence of the said Genin," will doubtless astonish such of our citizens as have in their unsophisticatedness supposed there was a modicum of decency and dignity remain ing in the Board. Mr. Genin is pulverized. Nothing but a coup d'état will save us from the cholera,

We give elsewhere several interesting communications of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, addressed to the City Council, on the Broadway calamity and the insubordination in the Department.

APPAIRS IN MENTO

A correspondent has furnished us with an extract of a letter from Mazatlan to a Tampico house, which we insert, in another part of to-day's paper, because its complaints of the favoritism displayed by the Mexican government to one merchant over another has already been noticed by our regular Tampico correspondent. The corruption of the government revealed here is such as to confirm us in our belief that the career of Santa Anna is fast drawing to a

MICELLANEOUS.

A heavy storm of rain, lightning and wind, which commenced in the northwest early in the day, burst upon the city about nine o'clock last evening. The lightning put an effectual stop to all telegraphic operations, which accounts for the non-appearance of various important items. Before the lines closed we received a despatch from Worcester, Mass., announcing the occurrence of an extensive fire in that city, but no particulars.

The New Hampshire Legislature met in conven-tion yesterday, and balloted for State officers. John L. Hadley, the democratic nominee, was chosen Secretary of State by fifteen majority over all o; position. Walter Harman was elected State Treas urer. The first ballot for printer resulted in no choice. Mr. Butterfield, of the Patriot, had on hundred and fifty seven votes, failing eleven votes behind the other can lidates of his party. The letter of our correspondent at Concord which we pub lish to-day will be found to contain some interesting information regarding the movements of the differ e it cliques, who are at this moment very industriously engaged, the election of United States Senator which is set down for to-morrow, having creater quite a forer among the political enemies and friendof the President.

We have received a Pernambuco paper of the 13th of May. Nothing had occurred of any importance since the date of our last advices.

Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, arrive

at Montreal on the 10th inst., on his return to h ficial duties. His reception was very fattering a will be seen by the account of it given in another.

column. Addresses from the municipa' authorities, and from the cads of the var ous public institutions, were presented, all mp mentary of h soft-cial conduct, and congratulating h m on his safe return to the provinces. The Canadian Parliament was opened yesterday, but we could not, on account of the storm last evening, obtain any in elligence of the proceedings.

THE PACIFIC BAILBOAD ROUTE. We publish in another part of to-day's paper the marrative of the recent journey across the continent of Col. Fremont. The practicability of establishing a communication with the Pacific Ocean by a railroad has been denied on the ground of the insuperable impediments offered by the accumulations of snow during the winter season. It was to solve this problem, and to make a more detailed examination of the so-called central route, that the recent duous journey in mid winter was undertaken by the indefatigable Fremont.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. The Arabia's news exercised very little influence on the market for breadstuffs yesterday. The most that could be said was, that flour was in some better inquiry, and closed firmer, at previous quotations. Corn and wheat were unchanged. Cotton advanced one eighth of a cent, making the whole advance since the close of last week of about threeeighths of a cent per lb.

A sample of new wheat, of the growth of 1854, was exhibited yesterday on 'Change, by Messrs. Clarke and Coleman. It had been grown in South Carolina, and consisted of a small lot of about two hundred bushels red wheat, apparently dry enough for grinding or shipping. It was said to be the earliest sample of new grown wheat ever hereto-

fore exhibited in this market. Freights were dull to Liverpool; but there was good demand for vessels to proceed to the Chin-cha Islands tor guano, and within a few days no less than nine vessels have been taken up, including one yesterday at this port, distributed between Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to proceed in ballast to the Chincha Islands, and return with guano for the States, at thirty dollars per ton.

Net Product of the Movement for Manlelpal Reform.

If there remained on Monday last any people who were not thoroughly convinced of the worthlessness and absurdity of our present city government and the law under which it works, the report of the Board of Aldermen on the communication from the new Commissioner of Streets, and the rejection of Mr. Genin's proposal to clean the ward in which he lives, must, we think, have induced a thorough persuasion on the point. The two cases were simultaneous in point of time, and quite analogous in character. The one-the latter-was a plain matter of fact remonstrance from a leading citizen, complaining that the filth allowed to accumulate in his word was rapidly breeding disease, and offering to clean that ward himself rather than leave it in its present condition. This was at once rejected by the Board of Councilmen, to whom it was addressed, on the plea that its form was not sufficiently respectful, and that it ought to have been in the shape of a petition instead of a communication. In one word, the Councilmen preferred stickling about forms and words to taking measures to prevent the spread of pestilence among us by cleaning one of the most populous wards in the city.

The other case discloses as radical a flaw in

the reform system as the former reveals in the individual character of the reformers. It may be explained in a few words. Last spring, owing, it was said, to a temporary interregnum between the accession of the neoming and the demise of the outgoing governments, the city was left immersed in filth. Fears of disease induced the public to take energetic steps to abate the nuisance. The new charter affording no constitutional remedy, of the Board of Health, under orders from which body the whole city was cleaned, at an expense, we believe, of some \$75,000. We were then told that new contracts for cleaning the streets, under the new charter, would soon be executed, and bid to wait patiently for that event. Public patience grew exhausted after a while, and the Commissioner of Streets resigned. A new one, for whose integrity and zeal many leading citizens vouched, was ap-pointed; and the public made up its mind to wait a little longer. May coming, and no streets being cleaned, the Aldermen began to look into the matter, and in a quiet friendly way, asked Mr. Commissioner Glasier why he didn't clean the streets. "Oh." said the Commissioner, "I have awarded all the contracts except that for the Seventh district; but as I think it better they should all bear the same date, I am holding back the others till that is decided." This reasoning, being precisely the sort of thing the City Council deals in itself, was satisfactory for a while; but after a week or two the public began to growl afresh at dirty streets and prospects of cholera, and the Aldermen, like Fatima in the nursery tale, turned to the tardy Commissioner and inquired again :- "Glasier, friend Glasier, seest thou nothing coming in the shape of a broom or a mud cart ?" Glasier scorned to imitate Sister Anne for he replied at once that the courts had laid an injunction on the execution of these contracts, and that therefore he could not give them out, Whether Glasier ever had a conscience, or whether an official career of three months has destroyed the tenderness of that organ, we cannot say: but surely he must have know. that all the world would see the utter absurdity of this excuse. In the first piace the injunction only applied to four districts out of the whole number; and full five weeks ago, the Commissioner assured the Board that the contracts for these very districts had been given out. By his own showing therefore, all the contracts (except perhaps that for the Seventh district) ought, full a month ago, to have been laid before the Council. For reasons best known to himself, Glasier has not done so; and the cause he assigns aggravates instead of excusing his neglect. The net consequence of this mal-administration of the new Commissioner will be that many of the contractors who bid low figures before the 6th of May, when the demand for manure and garbage was large, and prices high, may now refuse to be bound by their tenders. Should they do so, there will be no fresh contracts made for many months; and the whole expenditure for cleaning the streets will pass through the hands of Mr. Glasier. Signs are not wanting to indicate that this contingency was by no means the thing Mr. Glasier lesired to avoid. In plain truth, it seems

Our experience in the way of municipal gov erniucuts has been too large to allow us to feel anyprise at the discovery of these little faction of the new Commissioner. It is the old story and nothing more. But the attitude of the reform Board of Alderman working under their own reform charter, in the face of an event his nature, is very fine, and noteworthy. After perrating the feets as we have "given them, the ommittee appointed to investigate the matter, defect an!" What comes next!

clarably clear that the Commissioner has been

te, log to get the spending of this money, and

consisting of those em n nt refor ers Messre. Lord, Christy, and Baird, con ess t at Mr. Glasier is likely to suc e d in bta n ng " he control of the funds intended for this ervice (street cleaning), a measure which it was one of the great ob ects of our present chart r to prevent." The committee add mournfully that "unless the orders of the Common Council are executed in a manner very different from that adopted by Mr. Glasier, no good can be expected from their legislation." Here is a confession to be signed by Dapiel D. Lord and his brethren reformers. In the very first year of the new charter, a commissioner fru trates " one of its great objects" and sets the Common Council at defiance when the act is brought to light. After six months operation, it is found incapable of ecuring the cleaning of the streets; and one of its most conspicuous foster-fathers confesses that unless all the officers appointed under it are good men anxious to do their duty without giving trouble to the city, " no good can be expected from the legislation of the Common Council." That is to say, if all our city officers under the new charter are men of such character and principle that they would do their duty without any law at all, the charter will work well; but if they are not, no good can be expected

How long is it since Mr. Peter Cooper and his forlorn hope congratulated the city on the working of this same new charter? Is it a week since we were told that it had produced great benefits? Can it be that Mr. Peter Cooper's felicitations and his colleague Mr. Daniel D. Lord's regrets were uttered in the same month? Must we believe that while the former was honestly pluming himself on his merits as a great civic reformer, the latter-with better opportunities of testing the quality of their joint work-was coming to the sorrowful conclusion that their labor had been in vain, and the task remained yet to be performed? Or do Mr. Cooper's feelings blind him to the truth? We call upon the Reform Committee to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest Mr. Lord's report: and if, after that, they intend to persevere in their work of reform, we suggest that they try to retrieve their character by going back to the old system, and rebuilding us a charter like that which governed the last gene-

THE DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT SAN SALVA-OR-FULL DETAILS .- We publish to-day a circumstantial account of the terrible earthquake which totally destroyed the city of San Salvador in April last. The said city was the capital of the State of the same name, and was, during the confederation, the capital of the republic which comprised all the independent States of Central America. Our account of the late earthquake is a thrilling and graphic narrative of a very remarkable event. Our readers are indebted for this record to Mr. E. George Squier, late American Charge d'Affaires at Nicaragua. The facts are from private letters from the spot, and from the official accounts of the catastrophe, which, in the original Spanish, have fallen into the hands of the writer, through the attention of his friends in Central America. The several years official residence of Mr. Squier in that quarter of our continent, his means of information, his thorough and industrious explorations over all the Central American States, his exact knowledge of the physical peculiarities of those countries, and his abilities as a historian, wil render his description and history of Sau Salvador, and of the phenomena of the late

The disaster in itself is one of the most extraordinary in its kind in modern times. The great earthquake at Lisbon was more destructive of human life, and near the volcanic centres of the mighty range of the Andes in South America there have been numerous destructive convulsions of this character during the last three hundred years; but our memory of such scenes, as left upon record. furnishes scarcely a parallel to this earthquake at San Salvador in the quickness, the violence. and completeness of its work of destruction. The solution is furnished in the proxim'ty of the great volcano of San Salvador, three miles only to the westward of the city. These volcanoes are the safety valves of the liquid fires which lie immediately under the "upper crust" of the earth in various quarters of the globe. When this confined lava cannot obtain a sufficient vent through its volcanic chimney, the surrounding neighborhood is terribly shaken, and sometimes great fissures and chasms are opened in the ground as the subterranean waves of liquid fire are rolled along. Occasionally the vibrations of an earthquake are felt for hundreds of leagues away; even the symptoms which we have now and then experienced may be attributed to the volcanic regions of Mexico and Central America. The city of Mexico has lately felt, as it very often feels, the instability of its foundations, from the angry rumblings of Popocatepetl, many leagues away. A few years ago, a volcanie cone was raised above the surface of the Mediterranean in the midst of the sea, and it was doubtless because Stromboli, Etna, and Vesuvius had failed to do their duty. Happily, this side of Oregon we are not troubled with volcanoes; but the periodical eruptions of scheming politicians, demagogues and fanaties serve to excite the country with fears of an earthquake infinitely more dreadful and ruinous than that of San Salvador.

DELAY IN THE DELIVERY OF THE MAILS .-Punctuality in the delivery of the mails is a desideratum of the utmost importance to a business community like ours; and yet, we believe, there is not another city in the country in which the performance of this duty is attended with so much irregularity and neglect. It is a subject of frequent complaint, but our Post Office has become hardened in its iniquity. and complaints and remonstrances are treateby it with the greatest nonchalance. The loss which this irregularity causes to men of business is sometimes very serious, and they have made several attempts, but without effect, to bring about a reform in this important particular. Those who have received letters making an appointment after the time stated therein, know how to appreciate delays in the delivery of the mail. It is a matter which the Postmaster should have attended to at once, if he desires to continue in the good graces of all s ho write or receive letters.

TERRIBLE NEWS .- It is reported in a Sileve ammon cotemporary that " Senator Slidell, a sember of the foreign committee," in execu ve ression of the Sonate, has " made a repor n cife of looking to the re establishment of the daye trade," "Angels and thigisters of grace

The United States Senate and the Reciprocity

Treaty. We learn from Washington that th re is probability the "Fishing and Reciprocity Treaty," recently signed by Mr. Marcy and Lord Elgin, may not slip through the Senate as easily or a speedily as is anticipated. The condition that after the Senate of the United States shall have acted up n it, the Colonial Parliaments will have the right to interpose a veto if they see fit, is certainly derogatory not only to the position of the Senate but also to the people of this country. We have nothing to do with the Colonial governments of Great Britain: we can make no treaties with the dependencies of any crown, nor can we have any cognizance even of their existence, except as a portion of the government to which they belong. As equals the United States may treat with England. As a nation, how can we negotiate treaties with the mere colonies of that country? But we are called upon, by the treaty just signed, to go even further than this. United States Senate is to submit its actions to the approval or otherwise of the petty colonial governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

We have never expressed any particularly high opinion of the diplomatic qualifications of Governor Marcy. We are, however, free to acknowledge that he has displayed very considerable as well as very minute information on the subject of old clothes, and this liberality proves that we are not in any way disposed to do the Secretary of State an injustice. But, as regards the treaty with Lord Elgin, we think has not only been outwitted, but that he has allowed a provision to be inserted degrading to the Senate, and which that body will promptly resent if it has a spark of its former self-respect left. The course of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations will be observed in this connection with a good deal of interest; and we have no doubt Mr. Mason will fully vindicate what is due to the dignity of the body of which he is an important member, by filing the treaty quietly away till the action of the English government and of the colonies has

been determined upon. Mr. Hincks, we understand, whilst in Washington, had frequent interviews with Mr. Seward, who is a sort of dry nurse to the treaty, as he regards it as a great step towards the ultimate annexation of the Canadas. Mr. Seward, however, as Mr. Hincks may find, will not materially assist the measure by his endorsement. Southern Senators will probably have something to say when the matter comes up, and will require a more satisfactory reason for the exclusion of the article of sugar from the list than has yet been offered. There are a variety of beauties about this so-called reciprocity treaty which we will discuss at our leisure. There is plenty of time.

THE FIRE MARSHAL.-We mentioned a short time since the plan suggested for establishing the office of Fire Marshal, whose duty would be to attend all fires and make thorough investigations into their origin. The arrangements have now been completed, and Mr. Alfred F2 Baker, having been selected for this duty by the Police Judicial authorities, under whose power and directions he acts, is now instituting the requisite inquiry into the causes of the numerous fires of the Metropolis. All are to receive his attention, and a faithful record is to be kept for inspection.

To carry out this excellent arrangement. Mayor Westervelt has issued a general order to the Captains of Police in the cilv. directing them to instruct the members under their command to render every facility to the Fire Marshal in the prosecution of the necessary investigation. The following is a copy of the official

GENERAL ORDER.

CAPT. HALPIN, First District:—
Sir—Alfred E. Baker, having been appointed Fire Marshel for investigating the origin of fires, you will direct the members of your command on all occasions of fire to allow him free ingress and egress to the fire, and to affiliate the members of the properties of the fire and to affiliate the facility in the prosecution of his investigation.

gation. By order of JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor. GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.
The Fire Marshal's office is at the Halls of Justice, Centre street.

This new plan has been much talked about. We have always seen the necessity of such an officer, yet no one appeared ready to take hold of the matter, and incendiaries increased to a frightful extent. Now Mr. Baker has come boldly to the work, and from his capacity for the task and his untiring perseverance, we have every reason to believe he will show the public that he is worthy of their confidence.

ONE OF THE LUCKY ONES. - We clip the following extract from the Newton, New Jersey, Herald :-

Mr. Scoville, formerly Private Secretary of John C. Calhoun, now the editor of the New York Pick, has just purchased the romantic farm of Mr. James Johnson about three miles southeast of Newton. It contains atout 100 acres, and includes a beautiful lake, commenly known as Young's Pend. The selection speaks well for Mr. Scoville's taste, for among the delightful locations with which our county abounds, this spot is one of the first.

So much for a good uncle and a fat legacy. We presume that when the Reverend Joseph Scoville retires to the atium cum dignitate of his estate he will still keep up the Pick for pastime and pin money, and occasionally edify the people upon the blessings of the Maine Liquor law and the philosophy of political parties, until the Jersey blues resolve to send him to Congress. Then he will probably estab lish the Pick in Washington, with illustrations adapted to the juggling politicians of that locality. Such appears to be the "manifest destiny" of the Pick. Scoville was born under the same star with Captain John Tyler. He is one of the lucky ones. He has become a nabob and is progressing.

Perasture of the British Stramm.—The steamship Asia, (apt. Lott, left at noon yesterday for Liverpool, with 169 passengers and \$767,979 in specie.

Launch.—The new steaming Mcroury will be launched from the yard of Wm. Collyer, at Greenpoint, to-day, at 1.30 P. M. The Mercury is a very powerful boat, being built of years heavy timber with present the property of t built of very heavy timber, with unusually thick plank-ing, ceiling, &c., and is extra copper fastened and cop-pered. She has a very powerful engine in her, built at the Allaire Works. Her boiler is under deck, and there is a heavy double bulwark enclosing the entire engine, so that no sea coming on board can endanger the safety of the heat by assemble.

Marine Affairs.

of the beat by swamping or putting out the fires in the furnaces. She will be fitted with an independent steam pemp, also a steam hoisting apparatus, for the purpose stiding vessels in distress, or to unload vessely ashore. Great care has been taken in her construction to adapt her to towing in rough weather. She will be commanded by Captain Richard Yales, long and well known as one of the most skilful pilots in the harbor. A. S. Pepeyster, Esq , well known among the merchants

is her agent.

Ratio Voyage Amount the World—The ellipters Fearless, tapt. Manson, left Boston with a full cat Around 50, for San Francisco, proceeded themes Manila and home, and arrived off floaton Light on Sal day has, haring completed the round voyage in a months and ten cays.

Nevat Intelligence.
The United States sloop of war foodby her had eating the Profile squadron. She was expected to leave ye ter-

announcement was made in Boston that a number of cases of cholera had occurred, the authorities immediately set about to inquire into the cause of the disease. and they found that it proceeded from dirty localities and was engendered by an accumulation of fifth. The Council circuity ordered the police to inspect every hole and corner of the city, and authorized them to have the foul places cleanes. The result of this prompt sanatary movement is, that up to yesterday, no more cases of cholera were reported. How different any the movements of the New York authorities. The cholera has

been among us now nearly three weeks, and not a step has been taken to prevent its spreading, not one addi-tional load of fifth has been removed, none of the plague spots in the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth wards have been disturbed, and not a hoe or a broom has been seen in the back streets and alleys for over a month. But a few thousand individuals, when they have their own personal affairs to talk over, and the phraseology of pe-titions to discuss in the Council chambers? We would call the attention of our Common Council to the follow-ing from the Boston Courier of yesterday, which they

ing from the Boston Courier of yesterday, which they should carefully read and make a note of:

The city authorities are moving energetically in view of the approach of this deplorable epidemic. The filthy localities, such as Hulf Moon place, Brick alley, Robinson's alley, and so on—the shiel seats of the cholers in Mr. Bigelow's time—are to be theroughly cleaned forthwith. A temporary hospital, eighty feet long and twenty feet wide, capable of holding twenty beds, is already in the course of construction on the green on Fort hill. The east end is to be occupied by the medical staff, and the west end is to be improved as a kitchen. The building is to be but one story in height. In addition to this, small medical depots, capable of containing two or four

H. Shepherd, Capt. Munroe, arrived yesterday from the Chincha Islands, touching at Pernambuco en route. She left the latter place on the 13th ult., and by the courtesy of Capt. M. we have advices to that date. It was quite healthy at Pernambuco, everything quiet, and good prospects from the sugar crop the coming season. Flour was quoted at \$28.

The Turf.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

A trotting match for \$1,000, three mile heats in har ness, came off yesterday afternoon, between g. g. Eagle of the West and g. g. Vermont, the former winning after three excessively severe heats. The race was a good one, the second heat being as closely contested throughout as any ever witnessed. Eagle of the West is a horse any ever witnessed. Eagle of the West is a horse of great endurance, and that alone won him the race. Vermont has more speed; but the old horse is lame, and has been so for years, and, in consequence of his crippled condition, his trainer could not give him the requisite work to put him in order for a three mile race. Ho won the first heat apparently very handily, yet he seemed much more distressed at its conclusion than his opponent; and there were doubts in the minds of many to be whether he were doubts in the minds of many to whether he would be able to stand another heat a well as he performed the first. The betting previous to the race was one hundred to thirty on Eagle of the West; but before the horses had trotted two miles, the odds were in favor of Vermont at one hundred to fifty. The track was in capital order, and the weather admirably suited for a race of the kind-warm, with gentle re-freshing breezes, wafting over the course. The attendance was very slim, considering the importance of the ace; ania great majority of the patrons of the turf being aware of the condition of Vermont, they supposed that his owner would pay forfeit and not start him;

hence their absence from their much admired sport.

First Heat.—The horses came up lapped together, and they were started, Vermont on the inside. Eagle of the West broke up badly before he had gone fifty yards, and before he recovered Vermont was as many yards ahead of him. Vermont want to the quarter pole in forty two seconds. Fagle did not make up any of his loss on the backstretch, and Vermont reached the half mile pole in 1:21. On the lower turn he began to close, but coming on the homestretch he again broke, and appeared hard to manage, being in too high spirit for steadiness. Vermont passed the judges' stand in 2:35, five anda half seconds in advance of Eagle of the West. The latter horse broke again on leaving the score, and foll off an additional thirty yards, while Vermont was kept in hand and went along as steady as could be desired. On this mile Eagle broke up three times, and when Vermon passed the stand he was at least one hundred yards become a sked the owner of Vermont, as he came up to the core, asked the owner of Vermont whether he should go for a distance; but being answered in the negative, he took him in hand to save him as much as possible for another heat. Eagle by this time, had the wire edge, taken off, and was going more steadily, and began to doe up on the backstretch gradually, until he reached taken of, and was going more steadily, and began to close up on the backstretch gradually, and began to close up on the backstretch gradually, until he reached the lower turn, when Hiram cut him loose for a brush home. He then shut the gap rapidly, and as he swung on the homestretch was within three lengths of Vermont, where, being forced beyond his speed, he again broke up, and Vermont led home a winner by about twenty yards, making the heat in 8:1013. The last mile was trotted in 2:5014.

Second Heat.—The horses again came up nicely, and had a good send off, Hiram pulling in behind Vermont, evidently to trail h in until near the end, and then win by a rush. Vermont dashed.

Second Heat.—The horses again came up nicely, and had a good send off, Hiram pulling in behind Vermont, evidently to trail him until near the end, and then win by a rush. Vermont dashed away from Eagle, and led him three or four lengths to the quarter pole in forty-one seconds, and opened the gap down the backstretch, showing that he had a great deal more speed than the other; but his speed had to be skillfully regulated to compensate for his want of condition. He passed the half mile pole in 1.20½. Eagle began to close on the lower turn, going quite steadily, and continued to gain on Vermont until he passed the stand. Vermont was a length shead on the first mile. Time 2.46. Eagle broke up on the upper turn, soon after leaving the stand, but Hiram brought kim to his legs in an instant, and be again dashed away vigorously after Vermont. This seemed to increase the speed of the old cripple; and he, too, let out a link down the backstretch. Eagle broke up twice on the latter half of this mile, and Vermont came to the score twenty yards ahead, his chances for the heat appearing good. Time, 5.33½—second mile, 2.450½. On the backstretch of the third mile Vermont began to "come back, 'and on the lower turn Eagle had reached his wheel. The grand struggle now began; whips were in requisition, and all other means to produce speed resorted to. Vermont was rallied to his utmost, and still the Eagle drew closer. They were pretty well happed together as they came on the homestretch, and from the three quarter pole to the drawgate they were neck and neck. Piffer was plying his whip most actively on Vermont, occasionally swinging it across the track, as if to affect filtran's horse. He did not, however, succeed in breaking him and his own horse being completely used up, fell behind, and Eagle won the heat by a couple of lengths in 8.25. The last mile was done in 2.51½. It was well for Piffer that his horse did not come to the stand first, as one of the judges declared that he was done in 2.51½. It was well for Piffer that his

First wile ... 2:45 Second mile ... 2:44 Third mile ... 2:50% 2:46 2:47 14 2:51 14

Total..... 8:1936 8:25 8:30

Total...... 6:1976

City Intelligenc.

The New York City Literary Union.—This Union assembled last night, at their rooms No. 360 Broadway.

Mr. Boughas Leffingwell, the President, occupying the chair. Mr. Crawford acted as Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted Upon motion a committee of five was appointed to make recessary alterations in the constitution. Upon this motion an exciting debate arose, pending which, a Society called the Columbian Literary Union, tendered its with drawal from the Union, which, upon metion, was accepted. A statement was made, that the society was now in a prosperious condition, and all that was needed to insure its ultimate success was pecuniary aid from the mer chants, which will no doubt be given.

Excess Basen—this Board vesterday gave the fire

Excise Boarn.—This Board yesterday gave the fire day to the Niceteenth ward. The Aligerman and Council men of this word met attentiologic, and at ones proceed to business. There are now one hundred an excently-five persons relling liquer in this ward, and from present apprehences there will be no dimination this year.

PROCESSION OF THE DEAR CASESES.—This morning the

COVERNEY Inquests.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Thos. Torrens, a lyears of age, whose parents reside at No. street, was accidentally drowned yesterday me the foot of Ames street. North river. He fell deck of the canal boat John S. Richards into and though efforts were immediately made him he was drowned. It was rumored that a John McGaw had pushed him overboard, an arrested; but on an inquision being held upon by Coroner O'Bonnell, this was shown not to be and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental defended.

FOUND BROWNEM.—Curone Gamble held an

Land; Rev. John Nelson, Edinburg; Col. Todd, Hen. J. W. Jones, Obio; Pr. B. H. West, Boston, were among the arrivals yeaterday at the St. Nicholas.

W. H. Comstock, C. M. Devereux, G. L. Durand, R. B. Lambort, Hon. W. C. Banks, E. P. Mowell, New Orleans; N. R. Harbach, Boston; L. A. Hall, St. Louis; J. H. Wheelook, U. S. Army, were among the arrivals at the Prescott House.

Prescott House.

Hon S. Broom, Philadelphia; Clark Mills, Washington, Dr. Eldridge Cutter, Boston; A. D. Sheldon, Canton, Miss.; Rev. Dr. Mayer, Charleston; St. John Lukins, New Orlesns, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving. The following names were recorded at Gilpin's Exchange Reading Room, Wall street, yesterday — C. Waldvogel, Germany; David Jones, P. O. R. Robertson, Pedilo N. Merino, Panama; R. Wal-h. St. Johns, N. F.; Henry N. Hart, Buenos Ayres; John M. Nally, Chilicothe, Ohlo.

ARRIVALS.

From Pernambuco, in ship James H Shepherd-Mons Lastarge, lady and child
From Gusyams, PR, in bark J Forbes-Mrs O'Hars, three children and servant, Miss Lynch, Mr Versilis.
From Trinidad de Caba, in bark Joseph Fish-Pable Prohis, Jos J Forrers, Jose Poobins, F S deliVella, F Dief.

JEFFARTURES.

For Liverpool, in the steamship Asia—Mrs R A Young, Charleston; Miss Theodora Gaillard, do; Miss Molynous, Savannah, Miss Susan Pringle, Charleston: Dr and Mrs Smith and three children, Liun; Mrs Hall, do; Mrs E sart, two children and infant, Boston: Major and Mrs McDungal, Charleston; Mrs and Mrs Hubyar, Toronto; Mrs and Mrs Hubyar, Mrs Mathapha Mrs Hubyar, Toronto; Miss

Affairs in Cube.

We have received our files of papers from Havana to the 8th instant, and, as usual, they ignore the existence of any dissatisfaction in the island. On the contrary, they are filled with addresses of loyal devotion to the Queen, which the government organs pretend are the real sentiments of the people. We translate the following, as a specimen of these docu-

Lary—When the echo of your Majesty's voice reached the shores of Cuba, proclaiming oblivion and pardon for those who, in a moment of madacas chandoned every sense of duty, the voice of the people unanimously repossed, raising from the foot of the throne its parent sentiments of adhesion and exclining

The people of Sagna la Grande, so enthusia-tic.

The people of Sagna la Grande, so enthusia-tic for their Queen, who cannot count among them one for their Queen, who cannot count among them one for their Queen, who cannot count among them one whose soil is stained with disloyalty, now lift their feeble voice and biess a thousand times that magnitude Queen who thus displays that greatest attribute of a sovereign, elemency, bestowing on her people the glist that approaches nearest to divinity

-parden. Sayun la Grande, lady, through its municipal ody, places at your Majesty's feet the luminiest and